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men, women and children, individuals or groups engaged in their various labours, their dances, tattoo-marks, implements, etc.

The crude sketch maps show that the Philippines are still largely a virgin field for the surveyor and cartographer. On the whole, Mr. Jenks' impressions of the Bontoc Igorot are very favourable. He is remarkably industrious for a primitive man, is usually faithful to his one wife, is not a drunkard or a gambler, and though his chief recreation is head-hunting, it is not the passion with him that it is with many Malay peoples. The school boys are quick and bright, and Mr. Jenks believes in the future development of these people, who are decidedly friendly to the American, who are willing to learn, and whose institutions are not radically opposed to modern civilization.

New Voyages to North America. By the Baron de Lahontan.

Reprinted from the English edition of 1703, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of Introduction, Notes, and Index by Reuben Gold Thwaites. In Two Volumes. Vol. I, xciii and 407 pp., 5 Maps and 8 other Illustrations; Vol. II, vii and 386 pp., 11 Illustrations, an Appendix containing some New Voyages to Portugal and Denmark, a Dictionary of the Algonkin Language and Index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1905.

It is not surprising that Lahontan's volumes had great vogue in Europe and were published in its five leading languages. They appeared at the dawn of the eighteenth century, when half the New World was still white on the maps and every recital of fresh adventure and discovery only whetted the appetite for more information; and here came the narrative of a Frenchman of noble family who had long lived among these new scenes and loved them, and who had the art of telling simply what he had seen and of drawing word-pictures of the life in the wilderness and of the manners and customs of the aborigines, whose mastery in their realm was now disputed by the white invader.

Lahontan also had other qualities that gave his book a piquant and original flavour. There was no danger of mistaking it for one of the Jesuit Relations. He had a caustic wit, a gift for ridicule, and a grievance; and he called especial attention to the weak points in some of the ways and institutions of the Old World. He even found American savages superior in many respects to the Jesuit missionary and to European society. His satire was entertaining, and did not detract from the value of his keen and usually accurate descriptions of the geography, ethnology, and natural history of New France.

But all the really good material he presented came, in time, to be neglected by writers on the New World because his story of Long River and its discovery was false. There are many theories as to the reasons that may have induced Lahontan to tell this story. It need be said here only that fortune had not dealt kindly with him, and this fact partly explains, if it cannot excuse, his conduct. The penalty was severe, for he was long discredited. But many students of the early history and exploration of North America undoubtedly agree with the opinion expressed by Dr. Thwaites, that "Lahontan's work stands as one of the important sources for the intimate study of New France."

A desirable feature of the book is the Lahontan Bibliography, compiled by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits of the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library. Mr. Thwaites's introduction gives so clear an insight into the character and circumstances of the author that no one need fail to read the book with intelligent interest. The notes are also copious and informing.